FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1882.

Amusements To-day, Academy of Music-La Paregia American Institute-58 sy, tel. 651 and 605 sts. Hig Indian Wigwam - hit st, and himsdway, Bijon Opera Bouse - The foregree, Booth's Themtre - The County Hyo. Buone II's Museum - Roadway and Mat. Dair's Thentre-The Spiles Fifth Ave. us Thentre-The Gladietor. Germania Theatre Dona Junita

Grand Opera House—Delay Justita Grand Opera House—N: Darroughlare, Haverig's I hentre—H: Patter, Hadison Square Theaten—Young Mrs. Wintrop. Niblo's Graden—The Pear of Sexus, Son Francisco Minsterls—Housesy and 19th st. Standard Theatre - His Van Winkle I beater Com que Mode si Lyunt. Hatinge Thalla Theatre-Ninche.

ong Pastor's Theatre-Valety, Maines, Lainn Square Theatre-February Days. Syludsor Thentre-Barm Bardph. Wattack's Thendre-De Parson.

Only Half the Truth.

A good deal of truth may be gatheres from the habitual perusal of the Cincinnati Enquirer; and there is truth in the following extract from its columns:

After the election next week, the Half Breeds will no doubt, exait over the Democratic success all along the line, and will endeavor to make Antson and the Stal

There can be no doubt that this is so. The Half Breeds will unquestionably exult over the Democratic success all along the line; but this is by no means the whole truth of the matter.

The whole truth is that while the Half Breeds will exult over the Democratic success all along the line, the Stalwarts will exult likewise. Each of these two great division of the Republican party will enjoy, in the deteat and demolition of the rival faction, an intense and unaffected delight which will far exceed and outweigh any formal and superileial regret which they may affect to feel over the advent to power of the American Demogracy.

The Republican party has reached such a condition that each one of its mutually hostile branches prefers the success of the Dem ocrais to the success of the other branch. In fact, the animosity between them is beyond reconciliation and impossible of cure.

For this state of things there are very many causes, but the great cause of all, th fatal, irresistible, irremediable cause, is the electoral fraud which put that wretched creature, HAYES, into the White House when Mr. Tilden had been honestly and lawfully hosen President.

A Great Republican Victory.

There are Republicans in the First district of New Jersey whose necks are under the heel of no boss thief. It is in the power of these honest Republicans to achieve the great Republican victory of the year.

The great Republican victory of 1882 would be the defeat of Secon Rousson for the Forty-eighth Congress. Its importance would more than balance the loss of haif a dozen States, or the loss of forty seats in the House of Representatives.

There is no exaggeration in this view of the matter. Republicans everywhere who look beyond to-morrow in politics are hoping and praying with all the fervor of which their souls are capable for the elimination of Secon Robeson by next Tuesday's voting.

Democrats everywhere who do not look beyond to-morrow, or beyond 1884 at the furthest, expect no better news on Wednesday morning than would be conveyed in the figures of a majority for SECOR ROBESON.

If the spirit of Thievery was ever incarnate, it leers from behind the rum-red mask that dissipation has painted upon this man's impudent countenance. If party ruin ever walked in the company of a party leader, it treads on the heels of Secon Robeson whenever he enters the House of Representatives Give him two years more in Congress and his private bank account will be larger than it is even now, but the Republican party will

That is why every Republican vote in the First district of New Jersey for Thomas M. Ferrell, the Democrat, will count more for the Republican cause than a hundred votes for any Republican candidate in any other Congress district in the United States of America!

The Constitution and the Judges of the Court of Appeals.

A question of no small importance is to be determined by the voters of this State at the approaching election, and that is, whether the Constitution shall be violated in its spirit. and whether the Judges of the Court of Appeals shall be selected by the people, by the Governor, or by the Judges of that court.

By the Judiciary article, the Judges comprising the court are to be chosen by the electors of the State. It is only when a vacancy occurs that the Governor can exercise the right of appointment until the next general election happening not less than three months after such vacancy occurs. If the vacancy occurs in the office of Chief Judge, a temporary appointment is to be made by the Governor from among the Associate Judges; but upon the election of a Chief andre by the people, the Associate Judge so appointed returns to his former post. The Constitution of the State has made the judiciary elective, and in November, 1873, the people, by a majority of over 200,000, decided that judicial offices should continue to be filled in that It must follow, therefore, that the Constitution should be strictly and literally obeyed, and the right of the people to elect their Judges jealously guarded. It is a remarkable fact, however, that during the past three years the people have not been permitted to exercise their constitutional right, and at the coming election, the Republican party propose to further ignore the Constitution and to violate its spirit.

In April, 1880, when the office of Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals became vacant by the death of Judge CHURCH, Goy, CORNELL appointed Judge Folger, then a member of the court, to act temporarily as Chief Judge. Under the influence of this Executive appointment and the influence of the Governor in Convention, Judge Folger was nominated and elected Chief Judge in November, 1880. The office of Associate Judge, made vacant by his temporary appointment, was filled by Goy, Cornell in April, 1880, when he appointed his personal friend, Judge Frach; and upon Judge Forgen's election as Chief. Judge the Governor again appointed Judge Fixed to be Associate Judge. At the succeeding election held in November. 1881, the Executive appointment, through Executive influence, again ripened into an election for a full term of fourteen years. When, in the fall of 1881, Judge FOLUER resigned his office of Chief Judge to accept the portfello of Secretary of the Treasury, Gov. Connectingain exercised the power of appointment by designating Judge Avanews to take the place of Judge Forger as Chief Judge, and appointed Judge Tracy to fill the temperary vacancy ereated by the promotion of Judge Antinews. And

ernor has appointed Judge ANDREWS to the post of Chief Judge, the people should not interfere with that appointment, but should, in this case, submissively ratify the action of the Governor, as was done in the case of Judge Folger and of Judge FIRCH, and upon a previous occasion. inder another Governor, in the case of Judge EARL. Should this practice be persisted in, the prerogative vested in the people of selecting their own Judges would dwindle into the

insignificant act of ratification. The alarming extent to which the Execu tive has thus infringed upon the right of the people requires no stronger proof than the statement that of the seven Judges now composing the Court of Appeals, four ANDREWS, EARL, FINCH, and TRACY, owe their present places to the influence exerted by the Governor by means of his power of appointment; and they now fill offices to which the people originally elected Chunch, ALLEN, GROVER, and PECKHAM.

By now proposing the election of Judge Andrews, whose term as Associate Judge is still unexpired, to the office of Chief Judge, the will of the Governor is again to super ede, or at least to anticipate, that of the peoole, and not only this, but by his election a neancy will be created in the office of Asso iate Judge, which is again to be filled by the Governor; and in November, 1883, that ap pointment may again be presented to the people for their submissive ratification. And hus, year after year, the people are shorn of he inestimable right of choosing their own Judges, a right which in 1873 they emphatieally refused to surrender to the Governor And thus, step by step, the Executive has usurped the functions of the people, so that if these practices are longer tolerated but few venes will choose before the court will be entirely composed of Judges created by the Executive. Should FOLDER be elected Governor, the speciacle would be presented of the President of the United States appoint ing the Governor of the State of New York. and he in turn appointing the Judges of the Court of Appeals.

Already the enemies of popular power claim that these methods have been so often adopted that they have now acquired the force of custom. But no custom, however miform it may have become, can supersede the Constitution; no Statute of Limitations can affect it. The very fact that these abuses have become of such reported occurrence as afford a basis for a claim of adverse right, nders it the imporative duty of the people by a most powerful and determined effort, to reassert their undoubted constitutional privilege of controlling the organization of their court of last resort.

What is to be gained by the people, should they consent to the nullification of this important prerogative? Would their Court of Appeals be strengthened? Judge Andrews. already a member of the court, and will ontinue as such, whatever the result of the approaching election. As Associate Judge he would have the same power and influence and duties, and the people would be entitled to the same services. The effort to elect him at this time, therefore, becomes a mere idle compliment, of no benefit to Judge Andrews. and certainly of no benefit to the State. And still they are trying to elect him to the same office which he would fill without a new election, merely because he would then be known by another title. By the election of WILLIAM C. RUGER, the Democratic nominee for the office of Chief Judge, an opportunity will be afforded not only for condemning the attempt to perpetuate an obnoxious system of judicial selection, but for placing upon the bench a distinguished jurist, who has acquired the highest eminence in his

profession, and who would add strength to the court. Shall this opportunity be lost in the band ving of an idle compliment? In addition to the danger referred to, there exists still another, in confining the people in their selection of a Chief Judge to the members of the Court of Appeals. The danger lies in the influence which a Judge who has already secured a position upon the bench has over members of the profession practising before him. A recent occurrence excellently illustrates this remark. With a profound distrust of the capacity of the people to determine for themselves whom they desire to elect to the office of Chief Judge, ten Republican lawyers, practising before Judge Andrews, a Republican, have issued a circular in which they advise their fellow is in no respect superior in talents, learning,

citizens to vote for a fellow Republican who or integrity to his associates or to the Democratic nominee. The solicitude expressed these partisans lest the people, left to themselves, should prove themselves unlitted to exercise in a proper manner their constitutional right of selecting their own Judges, is as offensive on account of the unwarranted assumption of superior virtue and knowledge as It is repulsive from its subserviency. The members of the bar throughout the State do not coincide in the views expressed in this partisan certificate. By them Mr. RUGER is justly esteemed as a representative of the dignity the independence, and the most advanced learning of the profession, and his election will effectually dispose of the idea that the Executive shall be permitted to forestall the action of the people, and that in the election of a Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals their from the whole body of citizens shall be con-

compose that court. A Pretty Candidate for Judge.

fined to the few individuals who chance to

The so-called Citizens' party have nominated as a candidate for Justice of the Superior Court Mr. EDWARD SALOMON, formerly of Wisconsin, where at one time he was Lieutenant-Governor and acting Governor, but who has now for several years been a resident in this city.

It appears that in 1871, when the crimes of the TWEED and CONSOLLY Ring were exposed, Mr. Salomon went to Albany as a member of the Committee of Seventy, and publicly called upon Gov. HOFFMAN to put ! New York under martial law! "You have to deal in an exceptional case with conspirators," said he, "and why not use the

military branch at once?" This astounding proposition was discussed by the journals of the day. According to the Herald, Mr. Salomon suggested that, "as the Governor clearly had the right to declare martial law and take military possession of New York, in the event of riot and bloodshed in the streets, he might as well exercise th nower at once and selze upon the municipal Government at the point of the bayonet. But the Governor quietly asked whether Mr. Salomon could find any warrant in the Constitution for the usurpation of such arbitrary power; and although the latter expressed he opinion that the courts would sustain the lawles act - an opinion from which all thinking people will differ the Governor politely

revolutionist." A pretty sort of enndidate for a Judge is his muca who believes in teartial law more han in the regular administration of justice! All citizens who hold that the free instituions of the country can be preserved with-

declined to play the part of an executive

take care that the name of EDWARD SALO-MON does not appear on their ballots on Tuesday next.

A Good Suggestion by a Candidate.

Mr. EDWARD H. HORBS, the Republican candidate for Surrogate of Kings county, has mitated the example of Judge Tuacy by making a public speech in his own behalf. Speechmaking by nominces for judicial office has hitherto been regarded with disfavor in this State, and the innovation will hardly be approved by all the Republicans to whom these gentlemen appeal for support. There is one suggestion, however, in Mr.

Hobbs's speech which is wise in itself, without reference to the manner of making it He declares that cases in the Surrogate's Court ought to be tried as cases are tried in other courts, without interruption, and from

day to day until they are finished. A practice has grown up in this city an Brooklyn of treating cases in the Surrogate's Court very much as referred cases are treated by referees. A beginning is made the case is opened by counsel and a little testimony is taken, occupying perhaps an hour or two. Then there is an adjournment for a week, a month, or even several months, and the Surrogate takes up the next case, to be partly heard and disposed of in turn in the same way. The result is that he always has a large number of unfinished cases before him at the same time. His attention is distracted by the constant change from one matter to another, without being able to come to a satisfactory conclusion in any. His labors are doubled or trobled by the necessity of reading and reading again testimony which he would remember without difficulty when the time came to render a decision, i the trial proceeded uninterruptedly from be ginning to end as do trials by jury. These facts suffice to show how the present system tends to delay the administration of justice; and we have not mentioned all the objections by any means.

Therefore, when the Republican candidate for Surrogate of Kings county tells the people that the method of trial in Surrogates' curts needs to be reformed, he speaks truly. If he is elected, he promises to bring about prompt reform. If the Democratic candidate

elected, he ought to do no less. And why should not Surrogate ROLLINS of this city profit by the suggestion, and make the change here at once? Neither of the Brooklyn gentlemen will have an opportunito try the experiment before the first of January, whoever may be elected.

Cheering news comes from the Onondaga ad Cortland Congress district. Hiscock, the friend and ally of Romeson, Kelver, and Page, the roughly frightened at the uprising agains im. Two-thirds of his majority in 1880, acrding to his own canvassers, has shrunk away. A strong, united effort by the Demo ats will carry away the other third. Bigger majorities than that by which the Republican old the district have been overturned before ow. Hiscock can be beaten if every honest der in the district will east his ballot for Major A. H. Davis, who is a gentleman, scholar, a soldier, and an honest man.

There are four candidates for Congress in he Third New Jersey district. Let every voter udy the situation and see where he can make lot count one against MrLES Ross, the man who voted to tax New Jersey \$1,200,000 to get \$273,000 of the River and Harbor money for the State.

The several instances of unwarranted con finement in lunatic asylums that have recently been brought to public notice appear to have aroused attention within the walls of the in sane retreats as well as among the public at large and to have inspired many of their in mates with the hope of regaining liberty. Every few days some new application is madon behalf of one or more of these prisoners for trial of the question of their sanity, and it has been startling to notice that in almost every instance the decision has been in favor of their mental soundness.

The latest case is that of HENRY PROUSE COOPER, who was committed to a private asyhim at Flushing, while two brothers took charge of his business. The question whether he ought to be at liberty or in durance is now to be formally tried; but it would have been much better had the trial taken place before hi

It is evident from the facts lately made public that it is not safe to deprive a man of his liberty upon the certificate of two physicians hat he is not sane. One of the expert witnesses at the GUITEAU trial testified that, in his orin n, one man in every five is insane. Yet such a physician has the right, under our statute to certify away a man's mind and liberty.

Fraud is the last resort of the beaten and desperate Republicans all over the country. Here in New York they are practising it to out down CLEVELAND'S majority by a few thou-sands, and elect O'BRIEN County Clerk and BRODSKY to Congress; in Philadelphia they are fraudulently registering voters to save Don CAMERON; in Chicago twenty per cent, of the registration has been discovered to be fraudulent. The once great party is ending its days in degradation and shame. Betribution for the erime of 1576 has overtaken it at last,

The fire alarm signal box in the Park Theatre, if properly worked, must have brought the Fire Department in one minute. There were men in the building whose business it was to know how to send the alarm, but who at first neglected to make the attempt, and when they did try could not work the box. constitutional right of selecting that officer | These facts are suggestive of danger. How many persons are there who know how to send a fire alarm by these signal boxes? Should not every public place like a theatre have at all limes some person present who knows how to send an alarm? The Fire Department should see to it that persons in public buildings are properly instructed.

That the Massachusetts ministers are not helping the Republican ticket this year is attested by remarks made at a meeting in the Boston Park Street Church called to discuss prohibition. The Rev. Dr. BARNVARD had always been a Republican, but he thought the time had come for a new party. The Rev. Mr. GRACIE had much love for the Republican party, but feared he could not go with it longer f it treated prohibitory resolutions as if did at the last State Convention. The Rev. Mr. HENTZ had always admired the Republican party, but had reached the conclusion that a salutary effect would be produced if the "blister of BEN BUTLER" should be spread over the party this year. Other speeches not unlike these were made. There is hope even for Massachusetts when her clergymen voice such sentiments.

Wagons with canvas coverings bearing Jone J Barks's name in huge letters, each containing a hug

ell, are traversing the streets to-day." It needs no bell to alarm and arouse the voters of New York over John J. O'BRIEN's work. District Attorney McKgon and the Grand Jury have already done that,

Somebody acting in the interest of the rathroads distributed copies of the Anorican Dangeran, containing a long anonymous communication aimed against the free amendment, among those who attended the mass meeting at the Cooper Institute on Wednesday night. We are informed that somdar campaign documents have been quietly scattered over the State by the enemies of fre cannis. Voters should beware of these attempts to influence their opinion on a subject which is of vital importance to New York by misrepresentation of facts and arguments based on false premises. Our foremost statesout martial interference, and without the men and business men of both political parties now it is claimed that because the Gov- bullet and the bayonet at every turn, will have united in urging that the free canal

amendment be passed, and any voter of this State who is not desirous of keeping up the rates of freight and turning business away from New York, must be blind to his own inter

ests if he casts his ballot against free canals. The new State Capitol architects have sked permission to make changes and repairs in the shaky Assembly ceiling, they agreeing to have the room ready for use by Jan. 1, and to advance the necessary funds for the work. The newly elected Assemblymen would also like to know, perhaps, whether the architecwill guarantee that the ceiling will not tumble down after the repairs are made. Is the word 'repairs" intended to cover a new ceiling?

JAMES RILEY holds a place in the Fire De partment by the favor of Commissioner VAN COTT. RILEY is a Democrat, and Van COTT is a that RILEY is running for Congress in the Eighth district. The sole object is to draw Democratic votes from JOHN J. ADAMS, the nominee of the United Democracy. A vote for RILET is a vote for the Republican candidate.

News of even a greater disaster than th Manila hurricane comes from the far East. In central Japan whole villages have been swep away by floods, and thousands of lives are said have been lost. The more it is studied the more remarkable the weather of the present autumn appears to be.

Gov. CORNELL wrote to a Republican meetng in Newark on Taesday night :

The emancipation of the civil service from partisan arrel and the restoration of the rights of the people the direction of their political affairs are questions essing upon the attention of the public.

It hardly seems possible that this is the sam Mr. Cornell who was removed from the Naval Office four years ago for defying the civil ser vice rules and who six weeks ago tried to seize and run a State Convention by packing i with Harbor Masters, Port Wardens, Prison and Public Works Superintendents. Canal Auditors, Bank Superintendents, and Health Offi-How adversity does educate some peo ple, to be sure !

The party of astronomers sent to Santa Cruz to view the transit of Venus have not yet arrived there, but, although their vessel is overdue, they have more than a month left in whitel reach their station and prepare for their observations. The German astronomers wh are going to observe the transit from Hartford started from this city for their station yester day. So many parties have been sent out to different parts of the earth that the world would have to be ringed with clouds on the 6th of Deember in order to prevent the transit from being studied.

JAMES OLIVER Is the real Democratic car didate for Assembly in the Third district. His ponent is Thomas Manne, who, in the last Legislature, voted repeatedly for the bill to exempt the elevated railway from the payment f taxes. Oriver ought to poll the united Democratic vote.

Only three more working days before election, and Mr. PROXY FRENCH hasn't caught the forger yet! We fear be will be too late.

DESPONDENCY IN THE DEPARTMENTS Breading the Penalty for Absenteelan

Washington, Nov. 2 .- Although the Pres dent and, with one or two exceptions, the labinet are away, deputies, assistants, and minor officials are slowly resuming their places. How the Government has got on for the last three and four months is past account ing for. The go-as-you-please idea is the prevailing one. Any one used to the departments will see it at a glance, "Who cares?" is writ-ten everywhere. Demoralization is not an inch beneath the surface. The recent elections and the political outlook have not helped matters. In one department at least results are appearing above the surface. It is a comprehensive and truthful saying, "When the ent is away the mice will play." If during the present summer and fall there has been more of it than ever before, it is because never before has there een so much of absenteelsm.

There has been such a disregard of the tradiion that the public offices were to be abandond to enable officials to enjoy a protracted seaon of pleasure, but were to be watched with unabated vigilance, as though the wheels of Government were set to run and keep on running, no matter who was away. The prodigality of Congress, the dishonest combinations for depleting the public treasury wer fruit from the same tree. It follows naturally that in all branches of the public service wher a similar influence and example have operated. similar results are to be expected.

Officials long in the public service express their fears, for they know what are the inevitable consequences of incapacity and inattention.

The revolution is coming not too soon. In the departments in Washington alone is a vast army of officials, whose expulsion is needful for the public good. Nothing was ever truer than that this fact is felt throughout the de-

partments, and all the more so as you get near the head. Hundreds of competent officials, who have summered and wintered in the public service. will tell you now great beyond the power to estimate them will be the benefits of a change thorough and inexorable. Nobody knows so well as they how this is:

What men feel they will manifest, though not intending it. The great army of department fficials, knowing as they do how great the reasons are for a complete renovation of the service, betray in a thousand ways the expectation that it is coming. Feeling that it should come they know it will come, sooner or later,

This state of things tends to explain in part the free-and-easy, go-as-you-please methods and ways which one sees at a glance in the public service. It is the natural manifestation which always attends a knowledge among men that their time draws nigh.

Why They are Out of Politics Washington, Nov. 2.-There are a great num-

er of Republicans, more or less conspicuous heretofore, the are declaring that they are "out of politics." The term has come to be used to describe how men stand, and what the prospect is at present in different sections. Out of politics" is used to indicate that it is looking hadly; that the party is taking little interest, and defeat

impending.
Since Grant, Conkling, and other leaders have publicly made known that they are taking no part by declaring that they are "out of politics," it has come to be specially noticed in many quarters how great the number is who so declare themselves. The silent influence of these leaders is feit in the apathy in the party where formerly were life and determinat

Doubtless there prevailed a disposition of this sort. though with a disinclination to evow it, before the fa-mous leaders gave utterance to the fact that they had recorded arms; but the extent of it was not susp ntil lately. The declaration that they were "out of pol-cies" seems to have operated as a license to thousands f others to proclaim where they stand It is not to be doubted that here is the explanation of so small part of the prospect which heralds the political

evolution which nearly every one feels is imponding. For Defying Jay Hubbell.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 .- When Attorney-Gental Brewster wished to give his stepson, a young man of yet 25, who has taken the name of Brewster, a re not yet 20, who has lower the many or Brewter, a place in the Department of Justice as assistant counsel to the department, there was no vacancy, the law limiting the number of attorneys to be employed to six. But then, Francis J. Lapoitt, a veteran not only of the late war but of the Mexican war, in which he served as a young man, was selected as the victim to be sacrificed for young rowster's advancement. The place is worth \$2,500 year and Jay Hubbell with extraordinary leniency, as-cessed tien. Lippoit 801 in August. Gen. Lippoit posi-tively declined to juy a dollar toward the corruption und. In September he was told that his services w no longer needed, and he was dismissed and young Brewster was promptly inducted in his place. The num-ter of attorneys in the employ of the department has ecently been increased to seven.

From the Philadelphia Times Honest voters of all parties in the Canaden district will vote for Thomas M. Ferrell and against George M. Robeson for Congress. FOLGER TO GO OUT.

Impotent in the Treasury, Useless as a Pol Itieian, Disgraced as a Caudidate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2,-There is no longe my doubt that Mr. Felger will soon leave the Treasury, a sadder if not a wiser man than when he made the great blunder of his life it giving up a place for which he was fitted, and here he commanded respect, for one in which to has signally failed, and where he has lost all the reputation he brought to Washington as a public character.

Mr. Folger is wholly deficient in executive ability, the first quality demanded as indispensable to the great daily business of the Treasury. Brought into contact with officials whom he did not know, some of whom he distrusted, Mr. Folger undertook the Herenican task of examining the questions constantly Republican leader. This explains why it is arising in the department, many of which were settled by practice and by precedent, as if they were cases in court.

Consequently there was, and still is, an enormous accumulation of these papers on his hands, which will probably stay undisposed o until his successor comes in all of which might have been closed long ago if he had been familiar with the usages, the laws and the methods of the Treasury. The mistake was, ewever, on the right side in principle, because the Secretary intended by this course to pro-

teet the public interest.

As a financier Mr. Folger has given no satis action, and his recent policy, if adhered to obstinately, with the habit of ignorance in a new sphere of action, will make a serious disturbance in the money market, and will invite the barsh est comment as having been prompted for the profit of speculation.

From a political standpoint Mr. Folger is regarded as worse than a failure, because he has shown neither sagacity nor fitness, even as a ondary leader. And it is a surprise how Mr. Conkling, who should have known his qualities, could have originally preferred him or the Treasury, as he did in Garffeld's Cabinet. He caused him to refuse the Attorney-Generalship in consequence of that preference, Of course Mr. Conkling sought to strengthen the Stalwarts by this choice, but experience has shown that it was a delusion, because with a Stalwart Administration and the opportunity to acquire distinction, if he had the stuff in hin do it, Mr. Folger has lost ground all the time. and he will soon be ellowed out of office by the President who brought him into it. It is an open secret that Gen. Arthur has long desired a vacancy in the Treasury, and perhaps favored

Folger's candidacy to hasten that result. Mr. Folger has suffered immensely by consenting to take a nomination which he knew was procured by fraud and by forgery. His first impulse was to reject it, but he wanted the moral courage to obey the honest indignation which rebeiled at being the chosen instrument of a conspiracy to cheat.

That act of cowardice proved his unfitness for the Governor's office, and made him the mere tool of the vile politicians who had forged and stolen his nomination. He stands before

the people of New York as the candidate of a

desperate faction and not of a party, the accomplice after the fact, with full knowledge of the iniquities practised, of one of the most barefaced rascalities ever perpetrated in politics.

It does not matter what may have been Mr. Folger's previous life, or his judicial career, or bis personal character; this coparceny in crime and this consenting privity in the fraud at Sar

atoga disgrace him. Mr. Folger will give up his house in this city at an early day, and after making the annual report will go into enforced retirement with a verdict from the people of New York of un equalled condemnation.

THIEVES IN POLITICS.

The Disposition of Jny Hubbell's Assessment No Accounting Ever Asked For.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 .- There are strong and well-founded suspicions that the large sums of money extorted by Jay Hubbell's committee are not by any means devoted to po-litical objects exclusively. It is bad enough to lackmail poor women who eke out a living in the departments in inferior places, though many of them are far more competent and faithful than the favored partisans with big

salaries for the "cause." But when the arbitrary assessments are aprepriated to personal uses, the baseness of his extortion becomes all the more glaring

These party levies have helped to make polities a trade, by which many active managers have grown wealthy. The controlling committees are usually directed by two or three men, and not unfrequently by one, who bosses the machine as Jay Hubbell does the Congressiona! Committee.

The contributions and the levies go into these few hands. There is no accountability and no supervising power which can bring the recipients to book. The election over, the business the committee for the year is ended, and is resumed with the next contest only, without any questions being asked or any returns being made.

The Republicans have a standing army of one hund ed and ten thousand officeholders to assess for every campaign. This year they have been called upon three successive times for two per cent, on the salaries at each levy The heads of bureaus and the chiefs of divisions generally set the example by subscriptions be-

Outside of this regular force, the great corperations, the monopolists, the manufacturers and the Bings are always counted sure for lib eral dotations, according to the share of their respective interests or of their personal concern in the elections

fund has attained vast proportions in This fund has attained vast proportions in some years, and ordinarily it aggregates hindreds of thousands of dollars. The belief obtains that a considerable percentage of the money finds its way into the pockets of those who handle it. Even if detected in stealing, there is no danger of punishment, because these persons possess secrets that protect them if there was a risk of prosecution, as there is not.

these persons possess secrets that protect them if there was a risk of prosecution, as there is not.

The epinion that Jay Hubbell has utilized his pesition and the resources of the committee to promote an ambition to be Senator from Michigan has impaired confidence in him and his contracted the regular revenues this year, when the demands for corrupt conditions and for Congressional candidates are exceptionally great. Local calls in all the States have also necessarily diminished the collections for coneral use at the centre.

The legitimate expenses of a State election are of course proportioned to its size. In New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indana, Illinois, and the like they are large. The Democrats have no resource to draw upon except the free gifts of those who are able and willing to feet the bills. They cannot begin to compete with the Republicans in money, and in the existing state of democratized politics that fact explains many defeats of the former.

Professional politicians are much alike on both sides and they often combine for special objects to divide responsibility when engaged in the most bifter campaigns. The blustering before the public disappears when it is time to throw the mask off, and when the traders come together for business, or for logislation with money it."

It is difficult to get rid of these mercenary managers, who, in victory or in defeat, make a good living out of politics, and usually get rich. They form connections and ties not easy to break, and they have made elections a sort of exact science, where the prizes are very valuable and the losses are very small. They cover defeat by combinations.

Voters' Questions Answered.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sur, I was soon and raised in this esty. I went to California to accommodate my sister and brother in law, but I have always considered New York as my home. I was away for one year. I have been back its New York over three months can I yote or not? I am 22 years of age, and have region. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sor: I was born New Your Nov 2

If you dol not vote in California, you can claim you exidence in New York and vote. To raw Entropy or Tax Six-Sir. By the laws of the State have hispectors of election the authority to destroy at ballots, excepting those pasted on carras shorts, after continuous recording the same, or are all ballots recognised to the Board of Aldermen? J. C. B. New Yons, New I. All the ballots except those attached to the inspectors

durms are destroyed. Repairs to the Assembly Celling.

ALBANY, Nov. 2 .- At a meeting of the nev apital Commissioners to day permission was given to be architects to make changes and repairs in the As embly ceiling so as to have the Chamber ready for upancy on the 1st of January next, if the Assemble free in most there. The expanse will be burne to be before when winter day, provided their work traver satisfactory.

HONOR TO OLD VIRGINIA.

Her Desperate Effort to Free Herself from

the Shackles of Mahone. VIRGINIA, Oct. 30 .- So much has been writ ten to the disparagement of the people of this State on account of the Mahone movement, that it is high time some reply was made. Mahone as perfect a type of the political adventurer as this country has ever produced, made a deed of bargain and sale with Arthur to deliver Vir ginin, organized the time-serving and offic seeking class among the white people, and, giving piedges to the freedmen, offered this black and-tan coalition to the Conservatives who had elected him Senator. These Conservatives are about 100,000 in number. They detest and de spise Senator Mahone. They are making a stubborn stand against the little adventurer who has blackened the name of the State; and there is at this writing every prospect that Virgin:a will be rid of this Old Man of the Sea.

What outrages the real Virginia people is th charge that Mahone's subordinates and the negro population represent the sentiment of ing on the surface. The property holders and men of education and respectability in town and country are almost universally Conservatives. The debt question is settled, and the few men of character who honestly differed with the Conservatives on the terms of arrange ment of the debt, have promptly returned to their old party, rather than follow Mahone into the Republican ranks. Those who are left are office seekers, who make a trade of politics, and openly tell you. We are for Arhur because Arthur is for us. Their other political principe is that "honor will not buy a breakfast," and Gov. Cameron has come out squarely and said that he would not "give the parings of Gen. Mahone's toe nails," for all the honor of old virginia. He is no representative of the State, and it seems rather unfair under these discumstances to call the Virginians at large service people. They are about as little service, outside of Mahone's body guard and the \$4,000 voters lately service pointically as any people on earth. The negro vote manipulated by Mahone has placed virginia in her present attitude on the debt question; and it is the blackand tan coalition that bows down to him and gots "on its knees." Fair men North or South will not charge the real Virginians with this abjectness and dishonesty.

The outlook in Virginia at this time is more than encouraging. Mahone and Mahone ism seem to be deemed as far as anybody can foreast. their old party, rather than follow Mahone into

South will not charge the real Virginians with this abjectness and dishonesty.

The outlook in Virginia at this time is more than encouraging. Mahone and Mahoneism seem to be deemed as far as anybody can feed-cast the fature. His only hope now is in the men of desperate fortunes," who are hopelessiy committed to him, and in the corruption fund exterted from his appointees to Federal office in Virginia or begged in Wall street.

The latter is the only source of real danger to Massie, the anti-Mahone candidate for Congressman at Large. The anti-Mahone-Readinsto-Arthur-Radical wing is dwindling hourly—but great is the dollar! No one knows that better than Mahone, who has dedicated his life to the pursuit of it. The reckless pressure brought to bear on the Virginia officeholders for their voluntary contributions shows that the little boss appreciates his situation. The fund is now put at \$200,000. That is a considerable amount of money to expend in a small agricultural State. It is the only real danger, for the colored vote is decidedly shaky, and cannot be relied upon for Mahone. Massie, the old readjuster leader, is going through the Suge denouncing Mahone, and carrying crowds of his former associates with him. But the fatal circumstance is the split in the dark ranks, who have put up their own candidate. Dawson. This might have been expected. The negro vote was secured by pledges. From the moment that the piedges were not kent by Mahone, the fact was certain that his allies would desert him. He could not keep them without outraging his white followers, who would not stand negro-Judges and Postmasters, and, having found that they were merely cat-spaws to rake the Mahone chestnuts out of the ashes, the black cohorts have rebeiled, and from present appearances are going over to their straigthout Republican nomines, who may not be for Arthur. But is for Blaine' and the prospective flesh pots of 1884.

The Mahone condition is, therefore, weakening daily, and nothing will save it but the \$200,000 put where it will do

Hubbell for Virginia, have the Mahone serew now applied for five per cent. more. They will pay or go, of course, and it is probable they will pay. The amount already extorted is known to be large, and Mahone will make a desperate fight to cleet his nominee. Wise, who is young, ambitious, full of animosity against his social estracteers, and a man of ability. If Massie is elected, as I think he will be, the Mahone coalition will go to pieces, and the State will be rid of an incubus which respectable people regard with horror and disgust.

The fact is, the Virginians are not used to the boss system and do not take to it by any means. Gen. William Mahone is probably hated and despised at this moment by the most respectable people in Virginian more than any other man has been hated and despised in all her history. They feel that this adventurer has been raised to the Senate of the United States, or rather has raised himself, by the most or misself to the senate of the United States, or rather has raised himself, by the most

been raised to the Senate of the United States, or rather has raised himself, by the most siameless political treachery, and has attained his present influence by pandering to the passions of the colored people, to the greed of time servers, and to the necessities of the poverty stricken. To say that such a man is the representative of Vincinia sentiment is an outrage, and to speak of his followers as exponents of the Virginia character is foolish.

R. O.

To the Epiron of The Sun-Ser: Do the citizens of New York know that in supporting the so called "Citizens" ticket" they are merely working in the interest of one man, and that man a candidate for one of the most important offices in the city Govern ment? His name will not be found on any ballot. At refer to Simon Sterne, who has had the brazen effrontery to designate a ticket of his own selection as a "Citizens' ticket." In working for the election of Allan Campbell for Mayor, Mr. Sterne asks, in the event of that gentleman's election, that he shall be rewarded with the office of Corporation Counsel, to succeed Mr. Whitney. Will the bonest voters of this city who are o esed to one man power aid in gratifying the wishes of ms Mephistopheles in politics, Sunon Sterne? New York, Nov. 1, 1882. A CITIZEN.

A Song Writer's Complaint.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is there no way to put a stop to the piracy which has been and is still being carried on by men who call themselves au-thors, when in reality they are frauds? Several of my thors, when in reality they are frauds? Several of my compositions are claimed by men who are enjoying wide regulations as the writers of them, when it is well known they scarcely know the difference between prose and poetry. Several of our best songs are claimed by men who are entirely interant of the art of composition. Should I be pressed to usine them, I will do so, and bring ferward solid proofs of what I state.

It is time that these frauds were exposed, and that each man got the credit which is due to him. I write this in justice to all song writers, who I am sure would be only too glad to embrace any scheme to suppress these impositions.

New York, Oct. 31.

Transpired and Perspired.

New York Oct 31

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is the ex-pression, "I have transpired freely to day," correct, transpired being used in relation to perspiration? A READER.

It is correct in French, not in English.

The Disgusted Stalwart.

A Stalwart of the Stalwarts foresaw a fearful smash; There was lack of willing voters, there was dearth of ready east; And when he looked about him, no prospect could Nor any hope of triumph, for fraud and forgery.

He beckened to his comrades, who all had lost their nerve, And said: "My boys, I tell you it's just what we Although the Haif Breed fellows are vastly worse than we, deserve

They've got us on that wretched cry of fraud and We went with Billy Chandler and Matthews and the And to aid them in their swindle we did our level best;

that sculpin from Ohio we meanly bent the knee

And damined ourselves for Hayes, boys, with fraud and forgers The game of fraud they taught us, the game of tricks

and lies: Their perjurers and forgers made all men stretch their eyes. We stuck to Billy Chandler, and to Hayes the Pharisoc. But they resped all the harvest of fraud and forgery.

Again the Half Breeds begged us, and for the party's We stacked the cards, and dealt them, and helped them win the state. Their man went back upon us, a cheated growd very

And that was all our gain, boys, from fraud and forgery They taught us, as I tell you, that very sinful game,

But now they have and scorn us because we play the same.

And so I say again, boys, things are so things must be,

WHY O. B. POTTER SHOULD BE ELECTEN

A Letter from George Ticknor Curtis, Esq. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I took notice a few days since of some remarks of yours respecting Mr. O. B. Potter, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Eleventh district. In addition to his high personal qualifications for the office of Representative in Congress Mr. Potter stands upon the common platform occupied by all the Democratic candidates in our State. The people are now thoroughly awake to the necessity for changing the political character of the national House of Representatives; and if they do not succeed, it will be because money is a more potent factor in our elections than the wishes and purposes of the people. I say this with great deliberation, and because I believe it. In all our political history there has never been so corrupt a party as the Republican party has become. In spite of what the beiter elements of that party have striven to make its methods, the use of money in elections has become with it a necessity that can-

not be shaken off. It is this use of vast sums of money that fastens upon the party as an of money that fastens upon the party as an incubus the machinery by which public officers are assessed upon their saiaries, and what is not raised in this way is obtained from the contributions of wealthy men who have most mistakenly accustomed themselves to think that it is not for their interest to have the Democratic party obtain the control of the Government. The issues in this election are just these; whether reform in the sixthering of the Government. think that it is not for their interest to have the Democratic party obtain the control of the Government. The issues in this election are just these: Whether reform in the civil service of the Government, reform of the tariff, and reform in the expenditures of the Government are to be carried out or to be defeated. Not one of these reforms will ever be seriously undertaken by the Republicans. A civil service, in which every officer of the Government is bound by a cruel tyranny to pay or to lose his place, has become the characteristic and inevitable mode of operation by which the party miniarins its hold upon power. An absurdly fill-regulated tariff, in which excessively rotection is made the principal object and revenues are swollen beyong all the needs of Government, has become the machinery by which extravagance of expenditure acts as a bribe to the maintenance of a mrill system that embess the Administration, along with the internal taxes, to gailler in more than \$150,000,000 in excess of the legitimate and proper expenses of the Government, to be squandered in jobs that benefit the politicisms and corrupt the voters. If the midrify in the House of Representatives can be changed, these abuses can be and will be destroyed root and branch. The mode of their destruction is very simply builsh and nut down with the strong branch. The mode of their destruction is very simply builsh and nut down with the strong that the politicism money from public officers to this, establish such a process. However, they will see the proposition of their political opinions.

Second—Reform the tariff sethal the necessary revolve simils be the cardinal object of the whole system, and protection shall be nothing but its incident. Then abolish the internet taxes. Third—cut off all supernumerary offices, all wasteful and extravagant expenditures, all unconstitutional appropriations for objects that are not within the legitimate sphere of the Federal Government.

These are the great objects at which the Democratic party is now by the

have the Government in the party which raises more reven honest and legitimate expenditur honest and legitimate expenditure levels that manages elections and carries p questions by a vast corruption fund, it would be to put the Democratic party power and let it abous had such abuses. For 1 propose to vote for the Democratic candie and when they fail to come up to the pleand when they fail to some up to I propose to of reform which they have given I propose to yote against them. That Mr. Potter will ever so fail I no more believe than I should believe to the solutions.

GEO. TICKNOR CURTIS.

THE STRUGGLING ROBBER.

Secor Robeson's Increasing Troubles in New Jersey - Doubts of his Election. CAMDEN, Nov. 2 .- Secor Robeson has had to descend to the last resort of all despairing office seekers. He has gone into the baby-kissing business. Ladies are especially invited to attend the meetings addressed by the ex-Secretary, and in the country districts through Camden and Goucester counties the response is generous. Five women out of every ten are matrons, and are invariably accompanied by their progeny. It is a well-known fact that Secor is one of those peculiar men who detest children, and his sudden love for brats that cry from very fright the moment he beams up them is looked upon as something remarkable. Despite the attempt at concealment, it is clearly evident that both Robeson and his

clearly evident that both Robeson and his lieutenants are extremely doubtful of the result of next Tuesday's contest.

Gioucoster, Salem, and Camberland counties have been the principal points attacked, in all of these counties giase manufactories are the principal industries. The Hon, Thomas it, Ferrell, the Democratic candidate for Compressing a glasshower and President of the Gioventic and Joseph March 1988. The Hon, Thomas it is a glasshower and President of the Gioventic in glasskown and President of the Gioventic in glasskown in the strength among the lab range classes in three counties is blowers Union. His strength among the laboring classes in three counties is unquestioned by the most sanguine Republicans. At close to arouse enthusiasm a Glomesster county or the Republican candidate have failed. It has son has soolen eleventimes at different roots. Keller has made six cut-and dried speeches in favor of his master, and hyron Southweck new at deeps, and once a glassblower has made the most tearful appeals without effect at a recent meeting in Glassbary the analysis discrete for Forrell at the cancington of the meeting.

The same state of affairs exists in Salem and Cumberland. Salem glassblowers to a man are united on Ferrell. In cumberland early it is no exaggration to say that hose of

cumbertand. Salem ginsshowers to a are united on Ferreil. In camberland exit is no exaggeration to say that Lob stands not the ghost of a chance, and that opponent will have at least two majority. He was a constraint of the grown of the green of the gr

Marble Terrace in the Capitol Grounds Washington, Nov. 2.—Incorporated in autual report of Mr. Edward clark architect of Chapted, is since of the subject of the via the Friedrick Law Chapted, is since of the subject of the via the Friedrick Law Chapted, is subject to Law Chapted and a subject of the first the first of the first the first of the first the

Pauts, Nov. 2.—The mustering of the S And we are rightly punished for fraud and forgory." | the revolutionary quarter